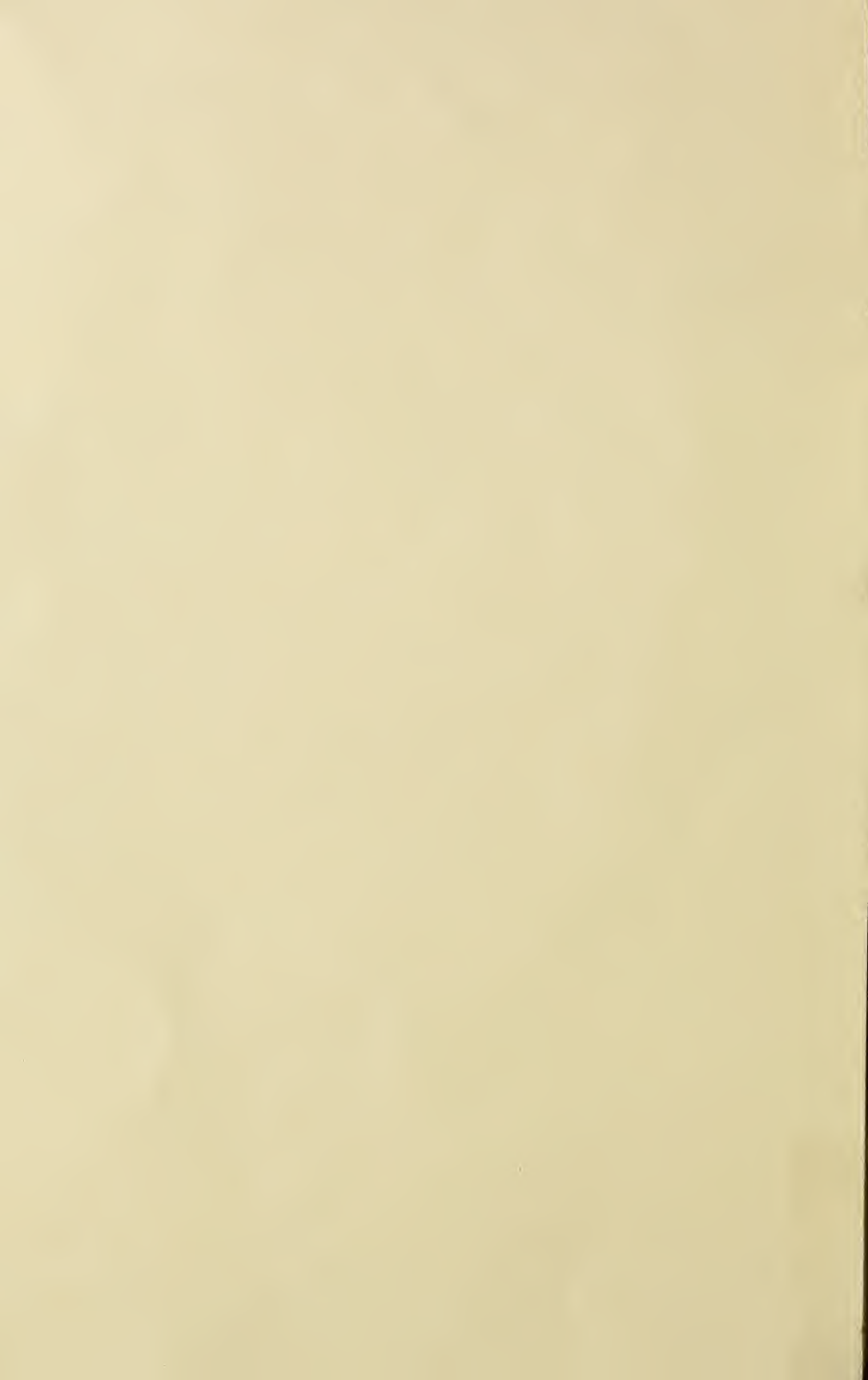


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Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Economy.

THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MARYLAND, AND FOR TEN YEARS THE ONLY ONE.

AND NEW FARM.

Vol. XXV.

BALTIMORE, April 1888.

No. 4.

#### THE BAREFOOT BOY.

Blessings on thee, little man,  
Barefoot boy, with cheek of tan!  
With thy turned-up pantaloons,  
And thy merry whistled tunes;  
With thy red lips, redder still  
Kissed by strawberries on the hill;  
With the sunshine on thy face,  
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace;  
From my heart I give thee joy,—  
I was once a barefoot boy!  
Prince thou art,—the grown-up man  
Only is republican.  
Let the million-dollared ride!  
Barefoot, trudging at his side.  
Thou hast more than he can buy  
In the reach of ear and eye,—  
Outward sunshine, inward joy;  
Blessings on thee, barefoot boy!

—Whittier.

#### FARMERS AND THE "TRUSTS."

The Sugar Trust.

The Copper Trust.

The Plate Glass Trust.

The Lead Trust.

The Milk Trust.

The Oil Trust.

The Tin Plate Trust.

The Envelope Trust.

The Nail Trust.

The Mutton Trust.

NUMEROUS OTHER TRUSTS.

The object of these combinations of Capital called "Trusts" is to kill out all

opposition, to raise the prices and thus to make large sums of money.

How do they operate? Having destroyed all private firms, they pay the producers the very lowest prices and charge the consumers the very highest prices.

Take the Cotton Seed Trust of the South for an example: Having driven all small firms out of business, they are buying at their own figures and selling at largely increased profit.

Mentioning this one Trust shows at a glance what interest farmers must naturally have in these monopolies, these pernicious combinations, which depress the price of everything the farmers have to sell and increase the price of everything they are forced to buy.

The examinations recently made by order of the Senate of the U. S. into these Trusts have brought to light some astounding facts. The Sugar Trust officers have revealed the startling fact, that, commencing with a comparatively small sum, they are now working with a

capital of upwards of ninety millions of dollars. They have driven from the refinery business all but three or four firms in this country and have raised the price within the past four months about 2 cts. a pound on sugar. This 2 cts. a pound means that they have taken from the pockets of consumers some millions of dollars, and as farmers are the greatest body of consumers, they have taken from them millions of dollars to swell their ninety millions of capital and pay interest, 10 or 12 per cent, to the holders of Trust Stock.

Then take the Oil Trust. In the cities the great body of the people are comparatively independent of this Trust. In the country every man, woman and child is paying tribute to this grasping monopoly. It has just increased the price of oil, so that additional millions may be added to its capital or be distributed among its avaricious and unprincipled members.

In the Meat Trusts, the farmers must take for their mutton just such a price as the Trust chooses to pay, and the consumers must pay just what the Trust chooses to ask. The butchers who do not conform to their wishes are doomed,—driven from the business and ruined.

It is unnecessary to show further the mode of operation. The investigation has shown that these Trusts have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to break up private firms, giving them only one option to escape ruin, viz: to join the Trust.

What is the meaning of all this? Let every farmer realize that when he reads of the Nail Trust with its innocent doings, that every pound of nails he buys is adding to the power of that monopoly; every pane of glass he purchases is helping the Plate Glass Trust to pile up its millions, and on every envelope he uses he pays an unnecessary royalty to add

millions to the strong box of that Trust; and so through the whole round of Trusts.

Farmers should know, also, that the U. S. Government through its tariff is helping along these Trusts very largely. By a tariff of from 2½ cts. to 3½ cts. a pound on sugar, it is keeping all outside competition from preventing the exorbitant charges of the Sugar Trust monopoly. And so of every other Trust. The tariff on tin plate, on plate glass, on iron, copper, lead and steel, are helping to sustain these grinding and grasping Trusts.

We believe in the largest liberty consistent with the general good; but we do not believe that the large body of honest industrious citizens, represented in the farmers of our country, should be the prey of unscrupulous sharpers, who care neither for man, God nor the devil, if they can only squeeze from the toilers the dollars which shall fill their purses.

Farmers must organize and secure such laws against these great monopolists as will wipe them out of existence effectually. We want no Trusts, living upon the life blood of the country, destroying its prosperity and throwing it back into barbarism with railroad celerity.

Monopolies are alien to the genius of our institutions; and no law should be so construed as to protect them. They invariably oppress; and no country can bring happiness to its citizens which upholds them. The rights of the great democracy—their welfare and happiness—should override and destroy every species of monopoly.

AT Newcastle, Cal., there is a famous fig tree. One foot from the ground it measures eight feet four inches in circumference, and its branches cover 2,500 feet of surface.

## LET US SPEAK.

The modification of the Tariff being the order of the day, what can the farmers do better than speak out their wants in the premises. The present administration propose to make the tariff simply for the support of the Government and to use the idea of protection as merely incidental to the general subject. Now it is a patent fact, that every class in our country have been protected, either directly or indirectly, except the farmer. The pretended protection afforded him has been very similar to the ridiculous one of 25 or 50 per cent. upon indian corn, as if anyone would be foolish enough to expect to make money by importing to this country indian corn!

But there are some points which would be of substantial value to the farmer and these should be considered before anything else. Manufacturers have been petted and their pockets filled by the farmers' hard earnings, through the connivance of the government, long enough. We do not object to their getting what they can; but we do object to their getting it from the farmers, if by speaking out will prevent it. Let us speak. If any points can be made in the way of prompting the tariff committee of House or Senate in those directions which are required by the welfare of the farmer, it should be done promptly and earnestly. Farmers, make your wants known and if not incorporated into the law by the Committee, let us labor to have them introduced as amendments. Remember, any modification which will increase the price of what you sell and reduce the price of what you are forced to buy, is in your interest. Do not be led away with the mere twaddle about manufacturers if supported bringing better markets, and similar sophistry; the people are in the country here and they must eat. The market is not affected by these side

issues in any perceptible degree. Any tariff that will add to the price of your produce, by restraining foreign competition or opening the ports of the world to a more liberal introduction of your grains, pork, beef or mutton, and any tariff, which will take off dollars from what you buy by reducing the price of metals, clothing, glass, sugar, salt and the other necessities of life, should have your hearty support, and you should labor understandingly for such government protection. Let us speak.

## THE COUNTY PAPERS.

In looking over the papers from different parts of the State, we have been greatly pleased with the interest they are exhibiting in everything relating to farms and the welfare of farmers. Some of the best articles on farming are in these sheets and they are evidently well up with the times. They may be primarily devoted to politics, and in the interests of particular parties, but when anything occurs which is of real value to the great body of farmers it is generally promptly placed in their columns with suitable words of comment.

We shall look with a great deal of interest for the action of the various papers in different parts of the State, in reference to the new and brighter prospects which seem to be coming to the Agricultural College of Maryland. Is it hoping too much when we hope to see them all united in a determination to do what they can to encourage the trustees to make it in deed and in truth an Agricultural College of which we may all feel proud? Mr. Alvord, if placed at its head, will be a live, practical farmer who has made a record in the management of the well known Houghton Farm of New York, which has elevated him deservedly in the esteem of farmers everywhere. He should be sustained by a united press and

none can do better service in the promotion of real agricultural knowledge than these papers in the various counties, by thus sustaining him and at the same time sounding the key note in behalf of a thorough systematic agricultural administration of College affairs.

#### THE COLLEGE.

The MARYLAND FARMER from its earliest days has been the stanch advocate of Education for the Farmers; and it is very well known that its former proprietor was one of the Trustees of the Agricultural College and used his utmost endeavors to sustain and strengthen it. During the past three years, it has been the privilege of the present Editor to place many articles in this Magazine, appealing for a heartier sympathy in behalf of the College and a broader comprehension of the great good which could be made to result from a heartier support of it by the farmers of Maryland.

The time seems now to have arrived when the great work shall be commenced in earnest. We have advocated that some well known agriculturist, prominently known throughout the country should be placed at the head of our College; and although we were told that such a movement would result in great prejudice against it among our Maryland Farmers, we have never believed it. We feel glad now that the Trustees have endorsed our views of the situation and that the Director of the Experiment Station and the President pro tem. of the College is one so generally known and so favorably esteemed. If President Alvord accepts the position, the future of the College may be considered only in the light of a success. The past and all its prejudices should be effectually buried, and only a generous rivalry to help and encourage

should be cherished throughout the State.

Proper steps should at once be taken to have the legislature make a liberal appropriation for the College, which, with the government aid, should place enough in the president's hands to bring up the College farm to a paying condition.

We hold the opinion—now that the Experimentation is wholly withdrawn from the College proper and will have its own grounds for trial crops—that the farm connected with the College itself should be made a successful paying farm, and that the students should be taught, in this most practical manner, how to take a farm and make it pay its own way and give them a fair support.

The following extracts we take from different issues of the *Baltimore Sun*:

The signing by Governor Jackson of the bill assenting to the act of Congress providing for the establishment of an Agricultural Experiment Station in connection with the State Agricultural College was the source of much gratification yesterday at the College. This assent of the Governor secures \$15,000 annually from the General Government for the use of the Experiment Station. The Maryland Agricultural College is situated in Prince George's county, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, eight miles from Washington and thirty-two miles from Baltimore by rail. It is two miles north of Hyattsville and a mile from Branchville, three miles from Beltsville, and about two miles from the Montgomery county line. There are 286 acres in the College tract, which is part of the Lord Baltimore estate, known as "Riverside," which was recently purchased by a syndicate to be laid out as a suburb of Washington.

The College buildings are on an eminence 300 feet above tide, and about a mile from

the railroad station. The main College building is of brick, heavily built after the old style, five stories high, and accommodates 100 students, besides the families of several professors. It has besides dormitories, large lecture halls, chapel, armory, reading-room, library, agricultural museum and other large apartments and necessary offices. It is heated by steam, and has the modern conveniences. At present 50 pupils, mainly from the counties of the State, attend the College. The chemical laboratory is a separate building, furnished with steam heat and gas, and has a good outfit. The general agricultural outfit is also a good one. The land is rolling and poor naturally.

The Experiment Station will be located at Rossburg House on the College farm, and about 300 yards from the College main building, on the turnpike from Baltimore to Washington. It was in days of yore a well-patronized country tavern, where Congressmen from Washington spent days and nights in social diversions. Both Henry Clay and Daniel Webster were fond of this gay resort, and spent many a night there with other distinguished men. Its rooms are large, and number 12 or more. At present it is the college laundry, and its steam apparatus and water supply will come in well for the Experiment Station. The handsome residence formerly occupied by the president of the College will be assigned as a home for the director of the Experiment Station.

The line of work contemplated by this Experiment Station embraces analysis of all fertilizers, feed stuffs, butter frauds, minerals, waters, &c., establishment of a creamery, nursery of trees of all kinds likely to be adapted to Maryland soils, fruit and shade trees especially. Poisons for the destruction of all pestiferous insects will be specially considered. Experiments in grains and grasses likely to prove of use

in Maryland will be made. Any citizen of Maryland has the privilege of consulting, without cost, this station on any matter of interest agriculturally, and to have analyzed free of charge any ores, fertilizers, minerals, waters, marls or other substances. The board of trustees seem very deeply interested in this great work, and it is thought that the Experiment Station will go into active work the day after the election of its director. The purchase of the outfit and equipment will be immediately made and the Rossburg House at once remodeled to suit in every particular. The advantages of the Experimental Station to the College will be very great, affording illustrations to lecture-room work. The students will be required to witness the Experiments at the Station, and to assist in conducting them as far as they are able. The community around the College has been so much impressed by the prospective advantages of the Station that several public meetings have been held to co-operate in the development of the immediate neighborhood. A committee of twenty-five gentlemen was appointed to take immediate steps to interest capitalists in assisting in the development of this section. The B. and O. sent an agent to meet this committee and will do all in its power to advance the interests of the community. The highly-improved farms of Gen. Beale and Mr. Riggs are adjacent to the College farm.

\* \* \* \*

At a meeting of the trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College, Major Henry E. Alvord, of New York, was elected president of the Experimental Station to be attached to the college, with a salary of \$3,000 per year, and was also appointed President pro tem. of the college without extra compensation. Those present at the meeting were Governor Jackson, Messrs. George Peter, president of the

Senate, George M. Upshur, Speaker of the House of Delegates, Comptroller Baughman, Stevenson Archer, Norman J. Colman, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, Colonel J. Carroll Walsh, Wilmot Johnson and Allen Dodge. Governor Jackson was in the chair, with Wilmot Johnson, secretary. Major Alvord was nominated, and after some discussion, he was unanimously elected to both offices, in the latter office displacing Allen Dodge, of Washington. His election was advocated by Commissioner Colman, who is a personal friend of Major Alvord, and will use his influence to get him to accept the position. An executive committee of five, consisting of Governor Jackson, President Peter, Comptroller Baughman, F. C. Goldsborough and Allen Dodge, on the part of the stockholders, and Commissioner Colman, were appointed to confer with and arrange the details of the organization of the Experimental Station with Major Alvord, in case he accepts the situation. Commissioner Colman was requested to notify Major Alvord of his election.

In case of Major Alvord's acceptance, his term of office will begin on March 20 of this year. He is about 55 years of age, and is now in charge of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, to which position he was called after three years' management of the Houghton Experimental farm, in New York State, and where he was very successful. He has been recommended as a man of great executive ability, and in every way eminently fitted for such a position. He is a member of the executive committee of the Jersey Cattle Club, and has a national reputation. He was chairman of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations to secure the appropriation of the Hatch bill, and in this committee was associated with the presidents of the Pennsylvania State

College, Michigan Agricultural College, the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical College, the University of Tennessee and the Cornell University. Under his management the Maryland Agricultural College is expected to become a pride to the State instead of a reproach. The farm is not cultivated, and the place is much in need of repairs. The steps in a number of places are rotten, and a portion of the fences are down. The building is a strongly built and roomy structure of brick, and can easily accommodate 150 students, instead of one-third of that number, who are now there. Under the new management the studies will be extended, and the students will have an opportunity of seeing something of practical farming.

The directors made an inspection of the College and the surrounding grounds, and determined to use their best endeavors to restore the institution to its proper sphere. They agreed that the College has been neglected of late years, and that many improvements are necessary to re-establish it on a basis that will render it a credit to the State. Numerous improvements will be made in the agricultural branch of the institution, and an effort will be made to increase the number of scholarships to its fullest capacity. The private stockholders are expected to hold a meeting early next month.

#### Low Admissions to Fairs.

We advocate the very lowest charges for admission to fairs on all occasions. This is in our opinion the very best means to popularize these gatherings. A small admission fee is an inducement for the farmer to take his whole family, and by so doing all are educated into an attendance and into the real work of farm life. On some occasions the restrictions and charges become a burden, while in fact they should

be so light that they would only be felt enough to produce a pleasure to those paying. Throngs would then attend—thousands instead of hundreds. Last year two chrysanthemum shows were held in the suburbs of London and rivalled each other for beauty of display and richness of collections. The one charged 6 cents admission and had in two days 1600 tickets sold to patrons. The other charged 2 cents admission and in two days 80,000 attended. There is no room for comment.

### THE EASIEST WAY.

The *Home and Farm* of Springfield, Mass., says in one of their "Ink drop" paragraphs:

"It is a good deal easier to save a dollar on the farm than to earn it."

Waiving the infelicity in wording the sentence, the great fact remains true. It should be a prominent thought with the farmer. As spring comes many an opportunity will occur where by buying for cash, instead of credit, many dollars can be saved; where getting the best seed instead of an inferior article will save many dollars; where getting good help instead of poor worthless hands will save many dollars; where making plans and methodizing your work will save much time—and time is money.

This way of doing things is not only the best way to save, is not only easier than to earn in the old fashioned way; but is actually the easiest way both to save and to earn. Always have your wits about you; drive your work, don't let your work drive you; take everything by the forelock and you will have all your year's work marching along in perfect order to your heart's content.

Subscribe to the MARYLAND FARMER, with a premium, only \$1.00 per year.

For the Maryland Farmer.

### PLEASANTVILLE FARMERS' CLUB

BY MRS. JOHN GREEN.

A Farmers' Club has been formed among the farmers in this community where John and I live. Some of the farmers have been after John and I to join with them; so after a great deal of thinking and some talking we concluded to join it. I don't know how we shall get along among all those old farmers, as John and I are only beginners. There are some pretty smart talkers among them, talkers more than workers, so it seems to me; but we can all as a general thing "preach better than we can practice." But I guess it is a good thing after all.

Well, the first time we went, they met at Mr. Goodcook's house—they always meet at the farmers' houses. Well, John and I did not have much to say at first. We wanted to see how such meetings were conducted; but after a while they asked John to give them a speech. I suppose it was out of compliment to him as a new member. So he made one, and by the way they clapped and stamped and laughed, I guess it was a pretty good one. After that they began to bring up some topics to discuss—giving anyone the privilege to ask questions or to answer them. So after sometime I thought I would ask one, as John did not like to let on that he did not know all he needed to know. So I asked, "What could be the reason my lima beans did not come up last summer as they should?"

Mr. Bright said, "I probably planted them with their eyes up."

I said, "Of course I did, so they could come up soon."

He said, "They should have been planted the other way, with their eyes down."

I did not think he was bright even if his name was Bright; so I told him, "I

did not want to go to China to gather my crop of beans."

Then Mr. Hatework asked for the best way to get rid of all kinds of bugs; I thought here is a chance for me to show what I know about it—so I said in the first place, "Don't call them bugs, they are worms." You see I thought he was thinking of caterpillars; I did not think of potato bugs and the other bugs; so I says, "Get some sods and put them on your things, and they will all go."

Mr. Workman said he thought "that would be rather hard on the potato and cabbage plants."

I said, "Oh!"

Then Mr. Jollieboy asked me "if I had ever tried my plan of sods?" and I told him, "Yes, I had."

John saw I was a little confused so he came to my rescue and told them all about his coming home and finding the sods in our trees, and "it was a good thing for the trees but not for the worms."

I noticed that the other women of the Club didn't have much to say; they only seemed to know about chickens and flowers and housework.

After a while we all adjourned to the dining room—and such a feast for the inner man! Everything was of the very best. I kind of think the men rather look after something good to eat, than to learn how others grow large crops. The men showed their appreciation of the good things anyway; and the women kept asking Mrs. Goodcook "How she made her bread so light?" then "How she got her pear butter so smooth?" "Did you ever drink such a cup of coffee as we always get when we come here, Mrs. Hatework?" "No, I never did! I wonder how she made it!"

All this talk about how she made everything so nice, set me a thinking. (You see I never did like cooking and

fussing with things to eat.) So, after the repast was over, I asked the women what they thought of the women belonging to the Club forming themselves into a separate Club, so to speak, to meet at the same time and place as the men did, for the purpose of helping each other to perform their work better and easier? They all thought it a good plan. So while the men were all smoking up some bright thoughts to talk upon, we women adjourned to the parlor and formed our Club; and I find myself the first Presidentess of the Helping Club of Pleasantville. Our first subject is to be "Home Comforts." I told them we were taking in the whole thing at once with that for a subject; but never mind, we shall reap some benefits I have no doubts. Anyway I think it is more to our liking than the talk the men have.

When we got home John asked me how I liked it? and I said "How did you?"

He said, "I think Mrs. Goodcook knows how to get up a pretty good feast."

I said "Is that all?"

I think I have been benefitted by it; I shall know how to plant my lima beans next time.

#### GATHERED CRUMBS.

Get your money before you spend it.

New York horses are said to represent \$12,000,000.

The secret of farm success is to know your business and then stick to it.

The heavy draft horse is more certain to sell for a good price than any other.

There is no time in the year, when a man can afford to sow wild oats.

Put a little pepper in the food given to hens in the early morning, but don't overdo the dose.

Look after the pigpen. See that it is dry, and that there is plenty of good bedding.

Go to the Farmers' Meetings whenever you have the opportunity and be ready to take part.

It is not many acres that makes the profitable farm but every acre profitably cultivated.

The average weight of beef cattle, fifty years ago, was 800 pounds and now it is 1,400 pounds.

It is important to have the best breeds, but it is still more important to take good care of the stock.

It is best to dehorn cattle at a very early age. Three weeks old calves are in best condition for the treatment.

Do all your domesticated animals know you? Do they greet your coming with pleasure? If not there is something wrong that must be remedied.

The artificial production of chickens is a great industry in Franklin county, Pa. Over seven hundred incubators are in operation, and the production is from ten to twelve million chickens annually.

The farmer never loses by taking a good paper. He sometimes says he can't afford it. It is far better for him to keep posted in the ways of the world than to be swindled by some confidence men out of more than would pay for papers for himself and all his relations for the remainder of their natural lives.

Ashes are doubtless relished by hogs, but the most useful ingredient—carbon—is present in limited quantity. Coal before it is burned is also much liked by swine, and has probably a more beneficial effect on their system than ashes. Carbon is at once a splendid deodorizer and disinfectant and hence is useful as hog medicine.

## LIVE-STOCK

### EARLY PASTURE.

It has been a constant theme of the agricultural papers that pastures should not be used in the early spring before the ground has become thoroughly settled, and yet hundreds of farmers turn their stock into their pastures as soon as the snow leaves, regardless of the injury done by trampling and destroying the sod in the soft mud, as the ground slowly thaws and settles.

We observe this in various parts of the country; but we invariably think that the farmer who does it is one of those who does not believe in taking any paper except some political sheet, which evidently comes from some distant city and has no

farming affinities. Such papers give of course general intelligence; but when the farmer substitutes such for his farming journal it is about time for him to leave the farm, to pass it over to someone who has sense enough to read concerning agriculture and profit by what he reads.

Pastures need to be cherished as much as any other portion of the farm; it is extremely short sighted to have them destroyed by the lack of a little judgment and care in early spring, when the amount of nourishment they give can never be of much value. They should have ample time to settle and to get a good start in growth, when the pasturing, if not overdone, will be no injury to them.

Cattle in early spring are fond of the green grass; but ensilage has taken its place in a measure, so that when that is used, there is no need of haste to get them into the pasture field. On this one account, therefore, we would recommend the provision of ensilage to save the early pasturing. Ensilage, however, is a benefit in many other ways, and as they arise we recommend its use for each occasion.

The conclusion of the whole matter is, keep your cattle out of the pasture till the ground is thoroughly settled and the grass gets a fair start.

#### Sale of Hereford Stock.

It gratifies us to be able to make record of the Sale of Maryland Stock, especially when destined to improve the herds in other portions of our country. Colin Cameron, of the old Pennsylvania Cameron family, is located in Crittendon, Arizona, where he possesses 16,000 head of cattle on 200,000 acres of land, among them 200 Hereford Bulls, for he is a great lover of this breed of cattle. What a compliment then does such a man pay to the herd of our friend, E. Gettings Merryman, of Cockeysville, when he chooses 25 heifers and bulls—from 3 months to 2½ years—from his herd, with which to enrich his own stock! The compliment, too, is the greater when it is remembered how many Western herds were passed by to secure our Maryland Stock. They were shipped in the Burton Palace Stock Car, Wednesday, Feb. 29th, and will remain in the car until they reach their destination.

#### Dogs.

We are glad to see that the feeling against dogs is becoming general. Why cannot the legislature give us a dog law

that will abate the nuisance? We find the following in one of our County papers, under the head of "Shane Items":

Sheep dogs seem to be plentiful in this section. Several sheep have been killed lately. Mr George McGinness had a fine sheep killed a few nights ago, and, strange to say, all the dogs that ate the dead sheep were found dead. Bad sheep, that, to kill the poor dogs.

One night last week some dogs went to Mr. Wesley Anstein's barn yard and tore all the cattle badly. One cow was killed, and another cow was so badly cut and tore that they think she will die. Can there be anything done to lessen the number of dogs?

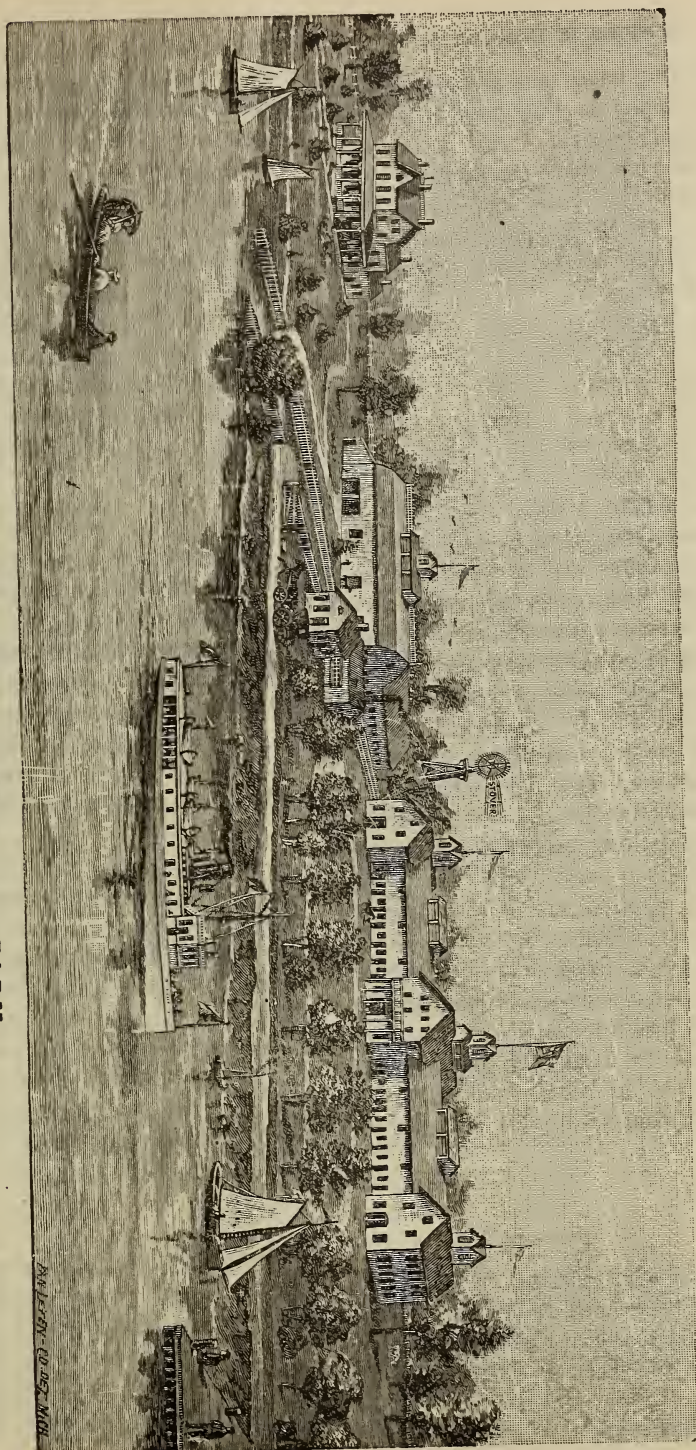
#### Saving Food.

Have any of our subscribers who are warming water for their stock this winter got far enough along to strike a balance sheet and report profits or losses? Profits if any, will come from a saving of food, a greater gain on a given quantity of food, or in case of dairy animals an increased flow of milk. Losses, if any will come from the expense of warming the water (in labor and fuel) being greater than the benefits derived from it. What the farmers of the country now want is facts based on experience and careful experiment. Who can give us such facts? Mr. Haaff claims that dehorning cattle will save 25 per cent of feed. Some advocates of warm drinking water claim an equal saving from its use. If both are right, here is one-half the feed got rid of by cutting off the horns and warming the water. Who will get up two more schemes of equal value and so enable the farmer to save all the feed, or don't the scheme work in such combinations?—*Farmers Review*.

VIEW OF ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM,

Grosse Isle, Wayne County, Michigan.

SAVAGE & FARNUM, PROPRIETORS, IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF PERCHERON AND FRENCH COACH HORSES.



### Millions in Dressed Beef.

"Packing house men are not making as much money as they used to," said a stock yards gossip; "this is the era of low prices and sharp competition, and the snug profits of years ago are no longer enjoyed. There are packers at the yards who actually made more money when their business was only a quarter its present magnitude. Swift is the largest handler of dressed beef in the world, but he cannot make more than \$200,000 or \$300,000 in a year. Armour & Co's sales last year were about \$50,000,000 or nearly a million a week, and yet I am told by one of their heads of department, who probably knows what he is talking about, that the net profits were a little less than \$1,250,000. That is a large sum, but it is a small sum to represent the year's profits of a business so vast. Did you ever stop to think that there is a butcher shop in Chicago whose sales are larger every year than the gross income of the largest railway in the country? The earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad, including all lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, are less than \$45,000,000 a year. The New York Central's earnings are only \$30,000,000. Our great Western roads crowd the Central pretty close, with twenty-seven millions for Burlington, twenty-five millions for Northwestern and twenty-four millions for St. Paul. In point of gross receipts this big butcher shop leads them all, but there is a vast difference in profits.

### Creameries.

The creamery question is *the* issue of the day in butter-making sections. We believe most heartily in having these creameries run on the co-operative system. Upwards of 100 of the New England creameries that pay the largest net return

to their patrons are managed co-operatively. We believe it will pay every community to investigate this matter. It means less work in the household and more money in the pocket book. It is bringing about a gradual revolution in our dairying that speaks well for the future. Proprietary creameries are well enough in their place, and in many localities will succeed better than the co-operative system, but when the farmers of a neighborhood get educated up to the benefits of co-operative dairying they can make it pay and get all the profits there are in the business.—*Farm and Home.*

The sheep, the most tender as well as the most dependent animal on the farm, is the most neglected. It appears to be the general opinion that any kind of land is good enough for a sheep pasture. Many seem to think that the land they occupy is not well adapted to sheep because it produces good crops of grass and is free from stones, stumps and bushes.

FLORIDA promises to become a large producer of opium. The poppy grows there very readily, and larger than anywhere else in the United States. Sixteen plants will produce an ounce of opium, and an acre should give a profit of \$1,000. As the plants will thrive among trees, the land on which are young and non-bearing orange orchards can be utilized while the trees are reaching maturity.

WHERE there is nothing the King has lost his right. When you have lost your scalp, you are considered by the Indian a coward. Use Warner's Log Cabin Scalpine which cleanses the scalp and increases the hair growth. Price \$1 a bottle at all druggists.

## THE GARDEN.

### THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

With facts taken bodily from the Essay of M. B. Faxon before the *Massachusetts Horticultural Society*, we give an outline for the Vegetable Garden. It is sad that so many farmers neglect to provide their homes with the best and most healthy food and the richest luxuries when they can so readily be had at slight expense and with a very little labor. All over our country farms are wholly without gardens and must depend for vegetables upon the ordinary field crops; or if they have what they may call a garden, it is only an apology for such. Now is the time to begin the work in earnest; for this month gives room for the proper work of preparation and the planting of some of the vegetables.

Calculate first what plants it will be best for you to buy, and what can be planted in place. If you have not had facilities and used them for securing your own plants, you can obtain very cheaply all you want of cabbage, cauliflower, egg, pepper, sweet potato and tomato plants.

*Cabbage.* One had better buy the few plants he will require for the early crop than attempt to raise them from seed, unless he has hot-beds or chooses to raise the plants for the pleasure of growing them. They should be set in the ground about the 15th of April. Winter cabbages can be raised from seed sown in open ground about the 10th of June.

*The Cauliflower.* The culture is the same as that of the cabbage.

*Celery.* This is to be set in the open ground about the 15th of June; the plants should be twelve inches apart; celery

usually follows some early crop. We cannot go into the particulars of the cultivation, bleaching and preserving this crop for winter use. Any of the good catalogues will give necessary information, and several books have been written about the work and may be had for a trifling sum.

For the remainder of the above list of plants the last week in May is the proper time for setting them in the open ground.

*The Tomato.* Tomato plants should be set out about the 25th of May; the ground should have been made moderately rich, and if it is kept free from weeds, no further attention will be required. Just before frost the vine may be taken up with all the earth that can be kept adhering to the root, and transferred to the cellar, where all the *full grown* tomatoes not already picked will ripen. Three dozen plants will furnish a good supply all summer; they should be set eight feet apart.

*Sweet Potatoes* do best in light soil, not deeply plowed, but hilled up well. They do not then grow long roots, but are chubby, short and nearer round. They are also generally more inclined to be dry when cooked.

A very few plants will supply all the *peppers* and *egg-plants* needed in the family. We never plant more than half a dozen of the former and a dozen of the latter.

Thus much for plants which it is often best to purchase of those who grow them for sale. We now come to the time of planting seeds in the open ground. The first to be planted are

*Peas.* In a great many situations these

could have been planted in March; but they should be in the ground as soon as it can possibly be worked. This vegetable is eaten by every one. It is almost always placed first upon the list of vegetables to be planted in the family garden, and is so much liked that there is not much risk of providing too abundantly. To have a succession of peas for the table from the 17th of June until the middle of July or first of August, or later even than this, it is necessary to make several plantings and to use quite a number of varieties; early, medium and late.

*The Beet.* It requires a deep, sandy loam; should be sown as early as the ground is in good working order, and the plants, as soon as well up, should be thinned to eight or ten inches apart for the early crop. Sowing for the winter crop should be about July 1st or a little earlier. Less thinning will be proper than for the early crop, as the warmer weather favors the growth of the plants enough to admit of their standing closer. Four to five inches apart will be enough.

*Onions from Sets.* Sets are small onions which produce early large ones for salads or for the table much earlier than they could be grown from seed. They should be set out about the middle of April. The white ones are by far the best. Set the bulbs four inches apart.

*The Radish.* This will thrive in any good soil, but to be crisp and tender must be grown quickly. If a continuous supply is wanted, make sowings every ten days or two weeks.

*Sweet Corn.* The first planting of sweet corn should be about the first of May, running the risk of frost. Again about the 10th of May and each two weeks thereafter so that you may have this delicious vegetable until frost.

*Carrots, Parsnips and Salsify* should

be planted early and kept free from weeds, and given good cultivation.

*Beans* should not be planted until all danger of frost is past, and the ground has become warm. The *bush* variety are preferable for stringless snap beans, and there should be at least two plantings, one the middle of May and the other the first week in June. The *pole* bean should be devoted to the *Lima* and its kindred, planted about the 20th of May and about four to a pole. It will do no harm to plant them with the eye down not more than an inch below the surface.

We do not consider it necessary to go into the particulars of spinach, lettuce, etc., as it is presumed that they will not be forgotten in the garden crops. We do not say anything about potatoes, although the very earliest for the home table may very profitably be grown in the garden.

To have a good vegetable garden for the house, is more than one half the farmer's summer living.

#### California Beet Sugar.

Claus Spreckles, the California sugar king, recently addressed 600 farmers on the question of raising sugar beets. He said they could net from \$50 to \$75 an acre for beets; that he would put up a factory to make beet sugar that would consume 350 tons of beets every twenty-four hours, providing the farmers guaranteed to cultivate a certain number of acres in beets each year. If one factory wasn't enough he'd build another, or give \$100,000 toward one if the farmers wanted to build it themselves. "I am now in my 60th year," he said, "and it would kill me to fail in what I undertake to do. It is not money that is an object to me, but I want the people of California to be able to show that Claus Spreckles has done something for this State when his

bones are at rest. If my life is spared I want to see all the sugar that is used in the United States grown here, and I want to see this country export it."—*N. O. Times-Democrat*.

any inquiries concerning the above if stamp is inclosed. GEO. R. NORTHAM.  
Emmerton, Va.

For the Maryland Farmer.

### Canneries.

Noticing in your columns that the Harford County Canneries were looking out for a change in their location, allow me to extend to them, through the columns of the MARYLAND FARMER, an invitation to locate in Richmond Co., Va., where they will find cheap lands, cheap labor, good transportation facilities, and farmers anxious to raise the crops best suited for canning. Will gladly answer

### Prices at Canneries.

The following seems to be going the rounds of the press:

"The canning houses are contracting with growers for tomatoes at \$6.00 a ton, and corn at \$10.00 a ton."

Whether this is a fact, or whether it is printed to influence prices we have not the means of verifying at present. It would give about 15 cts. a bushel for tomatoes and about 25 cts. a bushel for corn. Would this be a paying price to farmers? And would it be *enough* to make them anxious to have canneries established in their midst?

## POURRY.

### ARE HENS KNOCKED OUT BY INCUBATORS?

It seems as if, in the march of improvements, the old-fashioned way of hatching chickens through the exertion of the hen is to be largely displaced by machinery, says the Journal of Agriculture. As is usual in the case of advanced ideas, many difficulties have been raised, some of them perfectly absurd. But the incubator has made steady progress, and is constantly making progress. One thing that has militated against their success is the fact that they have been handled by people wholly ignorant of the use of them. Like any other machine they must be properly understood to be profitably and properly used. It is hardly worth while to say that the idea that incubator-hatched chicks are not so good as those hatched by hens is

absurd. The advantages supposed to be gained by the use of the incubator may be epitomized as follows:

1. Ten times more eggs can be hatched by one machine, in the same length of time, than by one hen; and at the same time require no more attention than the hen.

2. It is an easier and more agreeable job to turn the eggs and fill the lamp, daily, of an incubator, than it is to lift a cross and fussy hen from the nest, feed her, and watch that she return to duty at the proper time.

3. An incubator will not trample on and break the eggs, as is nearly always the case, more or less, with a sitting hen.

4. It is a difficult matter to keep lice and mites from attacking and multiplying on the sitting hen, which is, to say the

least, a source of great annoyance to the hen. There is no chance for such a state of affairs in an incubator. These little pests won't germinate and grow fat on ash or oak boards.

5. The inclination of an incubator to become broody does not have to be consulted, as is the case with her great American henship. Give it the eggs, light the lamp, and the machine is your obedient servant for as long a period as its services are required.

6. The machine will not become weak or emaciated from over-work; and chicks can thus be hatched out for months at a stretch.

7. There is more pleasure and fewer vexatious trials in operating an incubator than there is in steering to victory an obstinate and vicious hen.

But, as the Texas Farm and Ranch says, no one who operates an incubator should be without a brooder. Home-made brooders are quite common, and a person with a fair supply of ingenuity can construct one that will answer very well in many respects. It is a dumb but perfect mother, and it is amusing to see how the young chicks take to it. Some of the advantages of brooders are—

1. Snug and secure quarters are ever ready for the young chicks when taken from the incubator.

2. Two hundred chicks can be handled and cared for in one-tenth the time it would require were they with hens.

3. The chicks can be fed more regularly and much more evenly, and are less liable to disease and accident; and raids from varmints and reptiles are impossible.

4. The chicks can be kept dry and comfortable at all times, and this, too, with one-fourth the attention necessary were they running with hens.

5. It is almost impossible for lice and mites to attack the chicks, for there is no cause for parasites of this nature to get a start.

6. Chicks reared in this way become very docile, and consequently much easier handled when they mature.

7. There is five times more pleasure attached to rearing chickens in a brooder than otherwise, and there is no inducement for the poulterer to fly off the handle, and perhaps say something mean.

These few suggestions are drawn from practical experience and the universal verdict of those who have operated both incubators and brooders for years; and I think they will be found, in the main, correct.—*Poultry Keeper*.

#### POULTRYMEN IN COUNCIL— ORGANIZATION.

A number of Prominent Gentlemen interested in poultry culture met at Dover, Del., on Friday, March 9th, to discuss the matter of a permanent organization. A preliminary meeting was held, and the following gentlemen were selected as officers:

President—D. P. Barnard, Jr., Lebanon, Del. Vice Pres.—Kent Co., Md., H. S. Lawton, Still Pond, Md., Surry Co., Va., M. K. Boyer, Claremont, Va., Kent Co., Del., H. M. Thomas, Camden, Del., New Castle Co., Del., J. B. Treibler, Wilmington, Del. Sect'y.—Dr. G. D. Johnson, Laurel, Del. Treasurer—A. N. Brown, Wyoming, Del.

Committee on Bye-Laws and Permanent Organization—Wesley Webb, Dover, Del., C. G. Brown, Rising Sun, Del., Wm. Moore and H. W. Syndall, Wyoming, Del., Caleb Boggs, Moorton, Del.

#### MEMBERS (TO DATE.)

D. P. Barnard, Jr., Wm. Moore, H. W.

Lyndall, H. N. Brown, H. S. Thomas, G. D. Johnson, M. D., H. S. Lawton, C. G. Brown, A. J. Horsey, M. K. Boyer, P. H. Jacobs, Caleb Boggs, Wesley Webb, H. M. Thomas, J. B. Treibler, J. Travers Jones.

#### WYANDOTTES.

This celebrated breed of fowls first appeared and received their name in 1883.

black, the tail alone being solid black; the lacing on the breast is peculiarly handsome. They have a small rose colored, close fitting comb, face and lobes bright red, the legs free from feathers and of a rich yellow color. Hens weigh  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., cocks  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., when full grown. They are hardy, mature early, and ready for the market very young. Their flesh is finely



LACED WYANDOTTES, From F. C. Gleason, Warren, N. H.

The origin of this breed is supposed to have been from the Silver Spangled Hamburg and Dark Brahmas. The breed has attained great popularity, having many points to recommend it to the farmer. Their plumage is white, heavily laced with

flavored and close grained, which with their yellow skin, model shape, and fine, plump appearance particularly adapts them for the market. They are EXTRA-ORDINARY LAYERS, surprising every breeder.

THE  
**MARYLAND FARMER**  
 AND  
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Editors and Publishers.

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If 5000 are allowed to run over a single number without paying, it is a cost to us of \$500., which we cannot afford to lose. Few of our subscribers take this into consideration. While we like to be as generous as possible, let us have a little justice on both sides.

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OLD ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of those in arrears on the books of the late proprietor, Mr. E. Whitman, will pass into the hands of a Collector, for the purpose of settlement. The charge will be at the rate of \$1.50 a year, as published in the Magazine. We suppose many will be inclined to censure us because of this proceeding; but it is a matter of necessity. The Estate of Mr. Whitman must be settled in a few months, and the money must be had, with which to make settlement. Any payments, however, made to us direct, will avoid all additional expense to those making them and all trouble attending collection.

THE SPRING THOUGHTS.

To those who contemplate farming for the coming year, it will be a great injury to delay reaching their farms after the tenth of this month. It would have been far better had they procured their outfit and taken possession even earlier in the season; but if they can be ready to enter upon their active labors by the middle of April, not much will be lost.

Young farmers who are to buy and improve, should put this work off until they can see the farm later, when in full crops, as they can then judge better of the character of the land and how much it is actually worth. Those who propose to buy and have found a locality and land desirable, should rent the farm, if possible, for the first year and thus in some degree become acquainted with its capacity for improvement. Purchasing a farm upon which you propose to build yourself a permanent home is not a thing of slight moment; and all the circumstances of soil, lay of land, climate, surroundings of swamps, water courses, railroads, conveniences to schools, churches, stores, conditions of roads and the character of

the people, should be considered. And above all you should learn the general character of the locality for healthfulness, for although every other thing were satisfactory, if this last is unfavorable, better let that farm pass to some other party.

Having your farm, purchased or secured in such a manner that it cannot pass from you without recompense for permanent improvements, begin now to make those improvements. Do not let the season pass without at least a serious planning for the future. If it is impossible to do what you wish this spring, in the way of planting for permanent crops, yet plan to do much of it next fall. Setting small fruits, fruit trees, grape vines, etc., can be done in the fall as well as in the spring; but as it takes a good part of one's life to earn the full enjoyment of these things they should be commenced at the earliest moment. Hard work at ordinary crops must always be the rule for young farmers, until they can get a source of permanent income from permanent crops. This hard labor can be shortened a year by beginning this spring, putting out asparagus and rhubarb in one acre; currants and gooseberries in one acre; strawberries in one acre; blackberries and raspberries in one acre; 50 quince trees; 50 pear trees; 100 apple trees; cherries and plums for home use; peach trees to suit the locality. As the seasons pass and these come into bearing and are conveyed to market, it will be a wonderful thing to you, how much your labor is lightened, and how much is added to the comfort and enjoyments of your home.

To say nothing more of the income which these bring you; the happiness of the family where a variety of these fruits are on the table as a part of each meal is something so vastly greater, than that of the family brought up to do without them,

that the extent of the blessing cannot be measured. Then, also, the degree of healthfulness thus secured should likewise be entered upon the credit side of this method of proceeding.

We have been talking to young farmers who are about to build for themselves a home. But are there not many old farmers, who have long lived upon their present farms, whose labors are still as heavy as in the years gone by, who might begin now this same work and profit by this advice? Who could commence this spring to arrange a few acres for such permanent crops as we have above stated? It would cause them much astonishment to find—as they surely would find—that an acre of asparagus would pay more than a twenty acre field of wheat; or, that an acre of strawberries would pay more than twenty acres in corn! This has been the case during this past year and will be again. Please to remember, also, that it is never too late to commence these changes for the better; the oldest of us may live to reap the benefit of them.

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#### The Emperor's Death.

The death of the Emperor of Germany which occurred during the past month should be recorded by us; not because an Emperor has died, for he was but a mortal man like one of us; but because of the position he has held in the past and of the possible complications it may lead to in the future. No doubt, as the world goes, he was a good and a great man; and now that he has gone to heaven, he receives the honors of worldly mention and takes his place in the roll of history. He has the reputation of having lived in a frugal manner, eating sparingly and of coarse viands, sleeping on a hard couch, and conducting himself in many other sensible ways. Peace to his ashes.

## THE BLIZZARD.

On March 11 and 12 we must record the greatest storm that has ever prevailed in this section of country so late as March. The snow, and ice, and cold were all exceptional in their character, and for the time carried us back into midwinter.

Further to the north, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston and their surroundings, the blizzard partook of the character of those which have made the West so notable of late. The snow fell to a great depth, drifting greatly, breaking down telegraph poles by the hundred, and covering whole trains of cars, thus impeding railroad travel for some days.

Baltimore and Washington were only mildly visited in comparison, being on the Southernmost edge of the severe blast. We have felt, however, that we were fully far enough north for comfort as to the seasons; and that were we younger we should seek a milder climate rather than one more rigorous.

Few places, however, can be found, all things considered, where a pleasanter home can be reared by the agriculturist than in the vicinity of Baltimore, or Washington, and in this State of Maryland. The season of disagreeable cold commences generally a little before Christmas and continues until St. Patrick's day, not more than three months at most, while the balance of the year is most agreeable. The spring is warm and delightful, no pleasanter autumn weather can be found in any part of the world, the summers are by no means oppressive.

## Beware.

A party is sending out postal cards from Quincy, Ill., purporting to sell incubator regulators, signed A. James & Co. We are warned that this is a fraud. The title

"A \$50. Incubator for \$1." should be sufficient to prevent any sane man from investing a cent.

## UNSELFISH ACTS.

Our spring thoughts closed with rather a selfish sentence, that we should remember that the oldest of us may live to enjoy the benefits proposed in that article. But why should we be bound by this self-interest so constantly? Is it not important that we should make improvements, plant trees, set out asparagus, so that if we fail to enjoy their benefit, yet those who follow us may be blessed in years to come by them? It does indeed bring a glow of generous feeling to our hearts, to think that we in old age are planning and planting, for our children and our children's children, such crops as shall bring them a lightened burden of toil and care and bestow upon them additional sources of health, comfort and happiness. Plant these permanent crops, whether we shall ever eat the fruit of them or not; give them the very best of care and culture. If we enjoy their maturity, all the better for us; but if not, then our children will, or some friend will hold us in kindly remembrance, or, at least, the stranger who plucks the fruit will bless the unknown hand which has helped to make a garden of paradise of this otherwise desolate life. The unselfish act is the gold which transfigures the gloom of our ordinary existence.

## Census Returns of Animals.

Our attention has been especially called by the *American Agriculturist* to the omission in the Census laws, by which Horses, Cows and Swine are enumerated only on farms. Thus New York City and County only had 207 horses recorded by the census of 1880. The same propor-

tionately to all cities and villages in the country. This is so evident a defect that we cannot see any cause for its remaining. Certainly the Committee on the Census should take measures to have this remedied, and that without any especial urging.

We notice that our usually correct *Southern Cultivator* has fallen into the very natural mistake of giving the present *American Farmer* of this city the credit of being the oldest Agricultural Journal in the United States. It is true that a paper called the *American Farmer* was printed here in 1819; but not this present one. The present one was started several years after the war; for more than 10 years no such paper was in existence in Baltimore; but this one took the old name, and has thus won the honors of age. But Brother Sands is a veteran editor, and his present paper is just as good and valuable, as if it was the original one started in 1819. The MARYLAND FARMER is at present the oldest Agricultural Journal in Maryland, now in its 25th year.

#### Food saved.

Mr. F. D. Curtis says, that one half of the food may be saved by having cattle in warm stables instead of being exposed to the cold.

Mr. Haaf claims that one quarter of the food may be saved by dehorning cattle.

Dr. A. P. Sharp says, at least one quarter of the food is saved when the cattle are supplied with plenty of fresh water.

Mrs. John Green sends us the above and says, "Well, if that don't beat everything! what is the use of grumbling about the expense of keeping cows, when all that is wanted, is to give plenty of water and have the horns cut off! Gilt edge butter will soon be so cheap that John and I can have as much as we want of it."

#### SMALL FRUIT QUESTIONS.

In the March number of your valuable Journal, under the head of your article on "Small Fruits," you kindly offered to aid in the purchase of plants, &c. Now, desiring to make a small beginning in that line of fruits, I avail myself of your offer, and would be greatly obliged if you will answer me the following questions:

1. Where and how should the soil be prepared and what is the best soil for the cultivation of gooseberries, blackberries, raspberries and strawberries?

2. Would it be advisable to plant blackberries and raspberries side by side on the same land?

3. When should each of the above named fruits be planted?

4. What distance apart, both in the row and step, should they be planted?

5. Is James Vick as reliable and as *cheap* as any other Nurseryman? and if not, from whom would you advise to purchase?

If not trespassing too much upon your valuable time, I shall be under obligations to you to make any suggestions in regard to the four named fruits—not only as to their proper cultivation, but as to the best of their respective kinds also—and any other matter concerning them that you may think desirable for a novice to know. I am, very respectfully yours,

G. T. GARNETT.

#### ANSWER.

1. The best soil is "a mellow upland with natural drainage;" one not disposed to dry out rapidly, but where water does not settle and remain around the roots of the plants. It should be good corn land as to richness. It should have been if possible cultivated in some crop where the weeds were kept down during the previous year. This renders the berry cultivation so much

easier. If manure is used it should be old, well rotted and finely integrated to start with. This is the best soil; but they can be grown in most any soil.

2. No objection, as you do not use the seed of the fruit for propagation; but use suckers, layer tips, cuttings, &c.

3. We desire to plant in the fall when it is convenient to do so, while the buds are all dormant; but many prefer the spring. Strawberries and gooseberries do as well in the spring, perhaps, and blackberries and raspberries will do well, if planted early in the spring.

4. Strawberries for field culture, in rows 3 ft. apart and 18 inches apart in the row; train the runners to keep in the rows, and thus form what is called the matted row system. Gooseberries should be in rows 4 ft. apart and 3 ft. apart in the row. Raspberries in rows 6 ft. apart and 3 ft. in the row. Blackberries in rows 8 ft. apart and 3 ft. in the row.

5. Any of the nurserymen advertised in the MARYLAND FARMER are reliable; send for their catalogues and make your choice.

You ask us to recommend the best of these fruits. We mention the kind we should choose for general cultivation. Strawberries: Crescent Seedling, every fourth row Wilson's Albany. Gooseberries: Houghton's Seedling. Raspberries: red, Cuthbert; black, Mammoth Cluster. Blackberries: Kittatinny and Wilson, Jr.

The cultivation is to keep free from weeds. Use the suckers of blackberries and raspberries to increase the plantation if you wish. Otherwise treat them as weeds.

Of Raspberries allow 4 or 5 canes to a hill. Of blackberries we prefer only 2 canes, top nipped off when 4 ft. high, branches nipped off when 20 to 24 inches long. Manure in the fall. If you give

each year a different kind of manure to raspberries they will do well for 15 or 20 years; otherwise they will run out in from 6 to 8 years. Variety of food is good for all plants, just as in the case of animals.

For the Maryland Farmer.

### CANNERIES.

Since the publication of the article on "Canneries" in the last issue of the MARYLAND FARMER I have received letters of inquiry from various parties desiring information upon the subject. Such as, What would be the cost of erecting a cannery? How much capital would it require to enter into the business? What would be the prospects of forming a Joint Stock Co.? To all such questions I will confess that I am as ignorant as they who propound the questions. But would say that responsible parties, with experience in the cannery business, would, I think, find no difficulty in organizing a Joint Stock Co. here.

Then again: What per cent. of your land is tillable? Is your section mountainous? What inducements can your people offer in the way of growing corn, tomatoes, &c? Could 1,000 acres be grown?

The idea that all of West Virginia is a wild, uncultivated, mountainous district is surely a preposterous one. We have no mountains here. Wellsburgh is situated on the Ohio River 16 miles north of Wheeling and 50 miles southeast of Pittsburgh, Pa. A very large per cent. of our lands is tillable, rich and productive. Our farms are well improved and our farmers are intelligent, go-a-head business men. Wool growing was formerly a leading vocation with them. But since the high tariff of 1867 was placed upon wool, that industry has been so hampered that many of them have disposed of their

flocks and abandoned it, turning their attention to the growing of corn and wheat, which cannot be produced here to compete with Western production. They are ready to engage in raising any product that will bring profit from the soil. We

have all that is essential to furnish prosperity to canneries. A visit to this section by any one wishing to locate would convince them of its desirability. We can grow 5000 acres if necessary.

Wellsburgh, W. Va. J. C MILLER.



OUR PERCHERON CUT.

We publish this month an illustration of the noted French Coach Stallion Fuyard, imported and owned by John W. Akin, of Scipio, N. Y., proprietor of the

Elmwood Stock Farm, well known to many of our readers as the home of a grand collection of nearly 200 pure bred Percheron horses of all ages. Mr. Akin introduced a number of these popular coach horses in his importation last

season, Fuyard being the largest of the party weighing 1500 lbs., 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  hands high, bay, five years old. He was bred by one of the oldest breeders of coach stock in France, this particular family of horses having been owned by him for over 40 years. Fuyard is one of the most perfect specimens of French coachers in build, style, action and breeding ever imported. Mr. Akin writes, "Our spring is commencing very brisk. My horses are in fine, healthy condition, not loaded with fat; a fact very much appreciated by Eastern buyers. Recent sales are as follows: Walter Pendergast, Phoenix, N. Y., the Percheron stallion Mittau 3990 (5074) a horse of fine quality and great trotting action; W. H. Armstrong, Fair Hill, Md., the prize Percheron Periot 2486 (2640) a four-year-old of over 1600 lbs., very smooth build and the finest action to be had in a draft horse. C. Talmedge, Victor, N. Y., pair of 4 and 5 year old mares. Sellers Hoffman, Chadsford, Pa., 5 year old stallion Regie 2993 (2657), dapple gray, weight 1500 lbs., an excellent choice. E. R. Dennis, of Ellicott City, Md., Pastor 4150 (5039) one of the finest bred Percherons ever imported; his present owner is justly proud of him. The demand for Percheron and French coach horses was never better and the prospect never so good."

THE Maryland Agricultural Society has determined to hold the next State fair at Hagerstown, commencing October 16th, in conjunction with Washington and Carroll counties, Jefferson county, West Virginia, and Franklin county, Pa.

A CHILD once burned fears the fire. If you have once had catarrh you will use any remedy to prevent its return. The sure thing is Warner's Log Cabin Rose Cream. Price .50.

#### GUIDO.

Guido (2135), property of T. W. Harvey of Turlington, Nebraska, is the sire of "Black Prince of Turlington 2d," Mr. Harvey's wonderful steer that was Champion of the Kansas City Fat Stock Show, 1887, and winner of the Breeders Gazette Challenge Shield for the best animal in the show, fed and bred by exhibitor. Guido is a lineal descendant of the celebrated cow, Old Grannie, and has worthily sustained the high reputation of his sires. Among the most celebrated victories he has won, are the following: In 1883 at Illinois State Fair, Sweepstakes for any age, first premium two-year-old bull, and headed the herd which won sweepstakes and first premium. At Iowa State Fair sweepstakes any age. At Nebraska State Fair, first premium and sweepstakes. In 1884 at Nebraska State Fair, first premium three-year-old bull, and sweepstakes any age or breed. Also headed the herd which gained the sweepstakes prize, *open to the world*. At Kansas City Inter State Fair sweepstakes prize. At Hannibal, Mo., first premium and sweepstakes any age or breed, and head of sweepstakes herd. Mr. Harvey will hold his spring sale of Aberdeen Angus Cattle, April 26, at Dexter Park, Chicago, when he will sell about forty head of show bred cattle in good condition. For Catalogues, Address T. W. Harvey, Chicago, Ill.

THE MARYLAND FARMER, is by far, the finest Agricultural journal in this Country. We always look forward with anxiety, after we have read one number, to the coming of the next. The last number contained 84 pages, printed on the very finest paper, with numerous beautiful illustrations.—*Ferris Weekly Local*.

Subscribe to the MARYLAND FARMER, with a premium, only \$1.00 per year.



# THE HOUSEHOLD.

## A MOTHER'S WORK.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household,  
and eateth not the bread of idleness."—PROV.  
31: 27.

Early in the morning,  
Up as soon as light,  
Overseeing breakfast,  
Putting all things right;  
Dressing little children,  
Hearing lessons said,  
Washing baby faces,  
Toasting husband's bread.

After breakfast reading,  
Holding one at prayers;  
Putting up the dinners;  
Mending little tears;  
Good-bye kissing children,  
Sending off to school,  
With a prayer and blessing,  
Mother's heart is full.

Washing up the dishes,  
Sweeping carpets clean,  
Doing up the chamber work,  
Sewing on machine;  
Baby lays a-crying, a-crying,  
Rubbing little eyes,  
Mother leaves her sewing  
To sing the lullabies.

Cutting little garments,  
Trimming children's hats,  
Writing for the papers,  
With callers having chats;  
Hearing little footsteps  
Running through the hall,  
Telling school is over,  
As mamma's name they call.

Talking with the children  
All about their school,  
Soothing little troubles,  
Teaching grammar rules;  
Seeing about supper,  
Lighting up the room,  
Making home look cheerful,  
Expecting husband soon.

Then with her headaches,  
Keeping to herself,  
Always looking cheerful,  
Other lives to bless;  
Putting to bed children,  
Hearing say their prayers,  
Giving all a good night's kiss  
Before she goes down stairs.

Once more in the parlor,  
Sitting down to rest,  
Reading in the Bible,  
How his promises are blessed;  
Taking all her sorrows  
And every care to One,  
With that trusting, hopeful heart,  
Which none but mothers own.

## "FARMER AND WIFE."

BY VIOLET HASTINGS.

(FROM HOME AND FARM, Louisville, Ky.)

Farmer Graham's wife came in from milking, and setting the two heavy buckets inside the dairy, stepped to the kitchen to wash her hands before straining away the milk. Mr. Graham had come from the field, and was sitting on the piazza steps, with head bared to the pleasant breeze of evening. The June sun was near setting, and its level beams streamed from the open back door, to the broad fire-place of the kitchen.

"Did you finish the oats, John?" asked Mrs. G., as she moved briskly about her work.

"Yes; the job is done, and I am glad of it. And Mary, if you have enough victuals cooked, you must give the hands their supper now. You know I promised them

three meals and extra wages to-day if they finished the work."

"Well let me set the milk away first. I suppose I have enough. I tried to cook enough meat and vegetables at dinner for their supper."

"The hands" now came into the yard, and began washing faces and hands at the well. Two stout negro men and three women with a boy "thrown in"—and all chatting and laughing after the manner of their light-hearted race. Mrs. Graham was busy, filling plates with cold meat, bread and vegetables, and bowls with rich butter-milk; and as the women came to the door, she handed each her portion, and they sat down on the grass under a spreading oak near by, and began to eat.

Mr. Graham now came in to get the plates for the men. Near the open window was placed the long kitchen table, and Helen, the slender daughter of thirteen, stood at it ironing clothes. "Hey! Ironing day is it, Helen?" said her father. "Then I guess we shall have some good bread for supper. Here, Jake, Tom and Sam—come get your plates."

While the workmen and women sat and enjoyed the bountiful meal, the farmer went into the house for his purse, and returning presently, paid each his wages in shining silver.

"Are you most done with the ironing, Helen?" asked her mother.

"Yes, mother, there are only the towels to do now," answered the child, as a sigh escaped her lips.

"Little Missy's tired mos' down, I des' know," said one buxom woman, who had brought in her empty plate. And quickly putting on a clean apron; which she produced from the inevitable "bundle" that the colored woman delights in, she good-naturedly took the child's place, saying, "Dar, honey, you set down an' take dat pore sleepy baby. 'Pears like hit's

mammy can't get time to nuss hit, no how."

Helen took up the baby that had been creeping around under her feet, and sat down with him, while the mother's busy feet still traveled to and fro in the kitchen.

"Are you not tired too, Betsy?" asked Mrs. Graham.

"Oh, not so pow'ful much, Miss Mary. I'se used to work, ye know; and I dunno as it's any harder to foller de cradle in de oats-patch all day dan hit ar' to worry roun' in de house like you hab to. I 'specks you done tuck as many steps as I hab this day."

"I'm sure I'm tired enough, at any rate." said the farmer's wife.

The ironing was soon done; the negroes went away singing merrily, and Mrs. Graham took the baby from Helen's arms, saying, "You may put the supper on the table now, daughter, while I get him to sleep. Father, please call the boys, and all of you get ready for supper."

On the hearth stood two large ovens, and from these Helen took the beautiful loaves of snowy light bread—one made of corn-meal, the other of flour—which were Mr. Graham's delight. He liked this bread much better when baked this way than when it was cooked in a stove, and it was easy to bake it thus on ironing days, when good live coals were plenty.

The two eldest boys came in from feeding the horses, and the two younger ones from attending the cows and calves, and all sat down to supper ere twilight fell. The warm, fragrant loaves of bread, the rich milk and butter, fresh from the churn, with the bowl of crystal honey and dish of baked apples, made a supper fit for the choicest palate; but the tired wife and mother could not eat. She sat at the table, where her husband and children were enjoying their repast, and leaned her

weary head upon her hands. "Can't you eat, Mary?" asked her husband.

"I do not feel like eating—but I wish I had made a cup of coffee."

"I'll make it for you now, mother," cried Helen, rising quickly.

"But you are tired, child, don't mind—I can do very well without it."

"Not near so tired as you, mother, for I don't believe you have stopped a minute to-day."

This was near the truth. For in that long summer day the busy house-mother had only sat down long enough to hastily eat a few mouthfuls of food at breakfast and dinner, to take the baby when absolutely necessary and to ply the heavy dash of the old-fashioned churn. First, up before dawn, cooking breakfast for her family and the expected day laborers, who came at sun rise. Then milking four cows; then washing dishes, making beds, sweeping floors; gathering and preparing vegetables, fruit, etc., for dinner, setting yeast to rise, and making the bread at just the right moment, and getting dinner on the table at just the right time. Then the hot afternoon's work of ironing, the churning and milking again, the care of pigs and poultry, etc., etc.,—"to the end of the chapter," and all with only Helen to help—it had been a ceaseless strain on nerve and muscle, and brain—all day long. She thought of it all as she sat on the porch to rest after supper, in the cool of the dying day. John leaning back in his easy chair near her, with his feet on the banister, and the well-beloved pipe in his mouth.

"My crop of oats is all right now" he said; "all saved in fine weather, and it cost me only a few dollars in money. Those hands worked well to-day. But I tell you, Mary, it is the last crop I expect to cut with the cradle. Next year I shall have better machinery than that. I shall

be able to buy it with this year's cotton crop."

"How much did you pay those women, John?" asked his wife.

"Fifty cents each—and they earned it."

"And they were boarded besides. If they were to get such wages the year round, they would have—well say a hundred and fifty dollars each. I wish I could earn that."

"You?" laughed John, knocking the ashes from his pipe, "and what do *you* want with it?"

"Oh I could find a use for it. And I have been thinking to-night that I have worked as hard to-day, according to my strength, as any hand you had in the field; and I do it day after day, year in and year out. And what are my wages?"

"What do you mean, Mary? Have you not a good home, and everything you need, in return for your work?"

"Yes; you give me plenty to eat and wear, and a place to stay in. Is that all that my work is worth to you?"

"Oh, no, Mary; but what in the world are you driving at? Is not everything here yours as much as it is mine?"

"No, I think not. Everything on the place has been bought with *your* money—money you made by your own labor and management, while I washed, cooked, sewed and saved for you, besides nursing your children, who are growing up to work for you also; and I get my board and clothes. What do you suppose it would cost you to hire some one to do my share of the work—that is, leaving the children out of the question?"

"I don't know, Mary, but nobody could be *hired* to take care of things as you do; and I'm afraid I would not be able to hire even my cooking and washing, long. But, for all that, I do not understand you. Do you want me to pay you wages for your work? If it comes to that, suppose I rate *my* labor at its value, and appro-

priate the amount to my personal use? It seems to me that everything here belongs to us equally, and I don't see how we can divide it. I get only my board and clothes, as well as you; but have we not been working all these years for a common interest—for a *home*, and for the benefit of our children?"

"Yes, I know, John—I agree with all that you say as to that, and I want no wages for what I do; but I am trying to look at the matter in a business-like way. You say all belongs to us alike. You must then consider that we are co-proprietors, and equal partners. How is it, then, that I must ask you for every dollar that I spend, and must account for the use I make of it?"

"Oh, well—I never thought much about that; I'm sure you have free access to *our* pocket-book at all times."

"Yes, I *could* go and take every cent from it if I chose, but you would be much astonished if I did so. I feel as much bound to go to you for what I need to spend as if you were the master, and I your cook."

"Well, Mary, it is *the custom* for the husband to carry the purse and provide for the household; and really if you were to make a *habit* of taking what money you want without consulting me at all, it might result in some confusion. For you can not be supposed to know all the details of the farm business, and what expenses and contingencies must be provided for, as I do. Suppose at sometime when a heavy outlay must be made, to carry on the business successfully, I go to *our* purse for the wherewithal to buy with, and lo! my business partner has been there before me, and invested the hoarded funds in something that women delight in!"

Mrs. Graham smiled. "That is a plausible argument, John, but I am not sure that the rule won't work both ways. You

can not reasonably be expected to know as much of the needs of the domestic department as I should. Often there is a pressing need for an expenditure in the interest of that department, when I know well that it is useless to even mention the matter to you, because the purse is empty; and that, too, when a little knowledge and forethought on your part would easily have saved enough for the emergency. Why not put some part of our mutual capital into my hands for the benefit of *my* branch of the business? Are you afraid to trust me with it?"

John rubbed his nose thoughtfully a while before replying.

"No, I am not afraid to trust you with *any thing*, Mary; but I never thought of there being any necessity for such a thing. Don't I buy every thing you ask for, willingly?"

"Certainly you do. I am not complaining in the least, but still I would like so much to have some money that I can call my own, sometimes. Why shouldn't I, just as well as you? You do not think of spending your money for yourself, and neither would I, if I had control of it. But at the same time I might want to spend something in a way that you would not think of, or even approve, perhaps. You do not consult me as to how you shall dispose of what you spend, nor do I wish you to. If I have helped to earn the money, ought not I also to have the privilege of choosing—even unwisely as you might think—how I may spend some part of it?"

"I think so, really. But how in the world are we going to get the matter into any shape? You know farmers do not have a stated income or a salary, and ready money isn't always handy."

"Very true. But some time when you have sold a good crop, or made a good bargain, and your purse feels pleasantly

heavy, if you would just hand over a small share of its contents to your partner, it would make her feel so proud! and I don't believe you would lose a cent by it."

John took out his pipe, which had long gone out, and put it in the little wallpocket above his accustomed seat on the piazza. Then he slowly took out his purse, which he had kept in his pocket, after paying off his hands. The moon was shining brightly now, and he poured the contents of the purse—several silver dollars, and some smaller change—into his wife's lap, saying pleasantly, "The purse is not 'splendidly heavy' just now, little woman, but as I expect to sell those oats in a few days for a good price; I'll try you with this much."

"Are you really willing that I shall have it, John?" asked the surprised wife.

"Of course I am. You have earned it, many times over, and if you spend it all for red ribbons to-morrow, I shall not scold you. But though I shall not ask you how you have spent it, I own that I am a little curious to know what you *will* do with it."

"Perhaps you may find out some time, but, dear John"—and the worn little hand stroked his bearded cheek—"I am so little used to having money to spend that I shall have to consider a while how best to use it."

It is not necessary that we inform our readers precisely how the little woman did invest her money. Sufficient it is to say that the kitchen, the dairy, the parlor and bed-rooms all shared in the benefits from it, and that John was more than satisfied. He got into a habit of handing to her various small sums at convenient times, and found that he still had as much money to spend for farm improvements, and general expenses, as before, while the household and kitchen departments showed decided improvement in many ways. He saw that under her prudent manage-

ment, labors were lightened and comforts multiplied, and at the same time he was relieved of much worry about "little things." She provided herself with needed help in seasons when the work pressed heavily, and he was never asked to pay for it; and soon her improved health and good looks, gratified him more than all else.

But in a few years Mary had contrived with the little sums of which she had control, to form a small capital of her own, which gradually grew into such stock as chickens, pigs, bees, etc., from the profits of which she had at length as much spending money as her moderate ambition called for. All this came about so quietly, with such good sense and gentle obedience on her part, and such generous and just appreciation on his, that the true harmony of their lives, as two and yet one, and as one and yet two, was never disturbed, but rather increased.

Mary Graham has many sisters who only need like opportunities to prove themselves wise and faithful partners in the firm of "Farmer & Wife."

How many prosperous farmers are there who, like John Graham, only need a moment's candid thought to make them accord to the wife the privilege of individual rights and preferences, and possessions, which have been earned again and again by her unselfish toil and faithful economy.

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#### Answers to Puzzles in March Number.

1. Daffodil.

2.

S  
S E T  
S T A R T  
S E A W E E D  
T R E A D  
T E D  
D

3. Gooseberry.

## Books, Catalogues, &amp;c.

*Priced Catalogue of Cayuga nurseries*, Wiley & Co., Cayuga, N. Y.

Grape vines and Small Fruit Plants, &c. Lewis Roesch, Fredonia, N. Y.

Descriptive catalogue of grapevines from Geo. S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y.

The Annual Report of the Connecticut Experiment Station is worthy of study.

*Garden, Flower and Field Seeds*, of Geo. A. Karr, Philadelphia, Pa. Free.

Edward Gillet's *Eleventh Annual Catalogue of Wild Flowers*. Southwick, Mass.

Sixth annual Report, N. Y. Experimental Station. A volume that needs study.

From Agricultural College of Michigan. *Forestry Convention* also bulletin 33, Hints for Arbor Day.

*Lovett's Guide to Fruit Culture*, many fine chromo prints. Send to J. T. Lovett, Little Silver, N. J.

*Ogilvie's Popular Reading*.—No greater amount of reading need be required for 30 cents, than is given by this firm in their regular issues.

Walter A. Wood's thirty fifth annual Catalogue of Mowing Machines, a beautiful catalogue—send for it, if you want a machine. Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

*How to get Rich in the South*, by W. H. Harrison, Jr. Chicago, Ill. A finely bound volume of 192 pages. We shall examine it for future notice. Price \$1.00.

Frank Leslie's *Popular Monthly* with its very many unique attractions comes promptly to hand and invites its readers to a feast on the greatest variety of subjects.

We have examined with great pleasure the beautiful *Catalogue* of John Lewis Childs, Floral Park, Queens Co., N. Y.

It is rich in its illustrations, and its offers to all purchasers of seeds are worthy the attention of our readers.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., send us one of the neatest *Catalogues* of vegetable and flower seeds and plants yet received by us. Contrasting with the gaudy, butterfly covers of other dealers it becomes additionally attractive.

HIRAM SIBLEY'S *Seed Catalogue*, with the man himself greeting us in a fine engraving. It will be a welcome gift to the large number of patrons of this house in all parts of our country. Send for it either to Rochester, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill.

Peter Henderson & Co's., Manual of Everything for the Garden is perhaps unequaled in the field of beautiful catalogues. It cannot be described, it must be seen to realize its completeness and beauty. Send for it, enclosing 10 cts., New York.

The April number of *The Century* devotes considerable space to the exile system of Russia, both in literary and artistic illustration. These papers must attract attention and interest. The "Russian Penal Code" has been a fearful appeal to our imaginations, may Mr. Kennan give us something tangible in his articles.

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WITH patience you will succeed in all things. It will not require much patience to succeed in gaining health if you use Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla to purify your blood. Largest bottle in the market. 120 doses \$1.

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## Dairy Establishment.

For a long time we have had a page advertisement of Reid's Dairy fixtures in our magazine, and recently we have received from the home establishment in

Philadelphia, an additional advertisement to emphasize their recent growth and prosperity. They have removed from Barker st, to the corner of 30th and Market sts., where they have all their various departments of work in one fine, large establishment: Wood work, metal work, tin work, office and stock room, all convenient. May their patrons multiply, and may they continually be forced to add to their present capacity for turning out their creameries, butter workers, &c.

SPRING GOODS.—The blizzards are gone, and spring and summer are visible in the distance. For spring suits, at low and satisfactory prices, we recommend a visit to the old and well known house, NOAH WALKER & Co. They stand, by virtue of a long, thoroughly successful and honorable trade at the very head of the clothing trade in this city. Year after year, for a full score of years, they have been recorded in our columns, and it does us good to refer our readers to this house. We know they will get such goods as may be relied on, when they purchase of Noah Walker & Co.

WE would call particular attention to the "Hillville Poultry Yards" advertisement of White Java, Light Brahma and Partridge Cochinchina fowls—see page III of Guide—Mr. L. J. Hill, will give you perfect satisfaction; his terms are cash; write him for particulars; Leechburg P. O., Pa.

NECESSITY knows no law. When you have dyspepsia, there is a necessity for your using Warner's Log Cabin Hops and Buchu Remedy, as there is no remedy which can relieve you of it so soon. 150 doses \$1. All druggists.

#### The Jewel Grape.

We desire to call particular attention to the advertisement of this grape. The printer made the last month's read "hardly vigorous," when the very opposite should have been impressed upon the reader. "Hardy, vigorous and productive," gives the true statement. Stayman & Black, Leavenworth, Kansas, will send full particulars to any who address them on the subject.

#### Wm. Wirt Clark & Son.

Our readers will find the advertisements of this old and reliable house running regularly through our pages. Those who deal with them will find them always anxious to supply goods of the best quality and at the lowest market prices. Their specialties can be seen in the advertisements, and their cements, fire clay goods, drain tile and fertilizers will well bear the closest inspection.

#### Home and Health.

The second number of this beautifully printed and interesting quarterly has come to hand too late for a notice under its proper heading. It is worthy of the patronage of every family; for its short articles on the health and happiness of home are doubly worth the price of the magazine. Chicago, Ill.

WEEDS are only creatures of circumstance. Heliotrope, Mignonette, Nasturtiums and other plants, cherished here, grow as weeds in Mexico.

WE recommend those in search of a good plow to try the Columbia Chilled.